



THE CITIZENS' COUNCIL

Dedicated to the maintenance of peace, good order and domestic tranquility in our Community and in our State and to the preservation of our States' Rights.

Vol. I, No. 4

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE CITIZENS' COUNCILS JANUARY, 1956

Jackson, Miss.

Interposition—Basic Principle of States Rights

An Editorial

"It (Interposition) holds that states have the right to declare null and void and to set aside in practice any law of the federal government which violates their voluntary compact embodied in the U. S. Constitution."—Columbia Encyclopedia.

As startling as is the racial crisis precipitated by the Black Monday edict of the Supreme Court, it is but a painful symptom of the towering constitutional crisis thrust upon a largely unsuspecting public.

For 23 years the American system of government has been undergoing a profound revolution. In the name of "democracy" and "equality" we have seen the unrelenting concentration of powers in a central totalitarian bureaucracy.

Few realized that this concentration had reached the point where a Black Monday edict could be imposed upon the American public by professional hate groups controlling important segments of the central bureaucracy.

It is but the most appalling of a series of usurpations.

The Interstate Commerce clause of our Constitution has been tortured into a regulation to control local enterprise and to coerce racial mixing.

Confiscatory income taxes are levied to place crushing financial power in bureaucratic hands. Private property rights have been trampled upon.

The citizens of each of our sister states have felt the insistent hand of oppressive regulation.

Are these encroachments to be met by the tactics of evasion and avoidance and delay?

THE DAY OF THE ARTFUL DODGER IS DONE.

There is one course of action that strikes at the root of the evil—the evil that darkly threatens to destroy our dual sovereignty form of government.

That course is INTERPOSITION!

The doctrine of Interposition, or State-Veto, is far removed from any mere legal manoeuvre. It is rather a whole philosophy of government rooted in the very nature of our Union of 48 separate political communities.

Interposition is a dynamic political faith—the faith of States' Rights—in the ability and authority of a mature and responsible people to govern themselves within their state—and to strike down instantly any invasion of that authority.

Interposition is the course of action that is not defensive and static. It will arouse and rekindle in the hearts of men, too long preoccupied with the day to day demands of limited self-interest, that degree of passionate concern with the public good so highly developed in the formative years of our Republic.

Interposition will shift the unending fight for racial integrity from the purely local level to the state level, our proper legislative unit, where it can be waged with all the advantages of statesmanship, and where the protection of our laws can be extended to those now most vulnerable—our school officials and trustees.

Interposition will arouse our people to a sense of their own power, and of their own independence.

Interposition is the lodestone of the Citizens' Councils and related movements. It is the natural, tangible expression of the thoughts and feelings of the multiplied thousands of responsible private citizens who will pay any price required of them to retain self-government.

Interposition will save our Constitution and this Union.

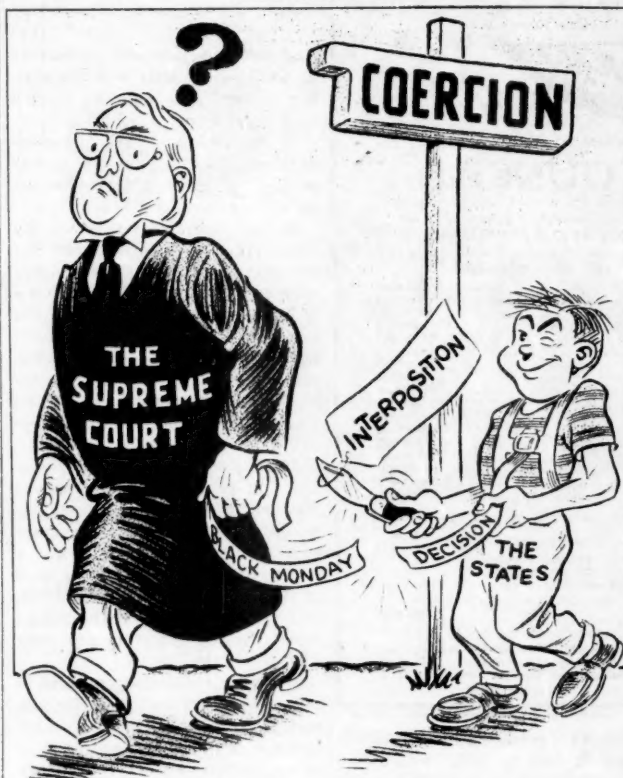
Montgomery, Ala. Negroes are continuing their boycott of the city buses, which began on December 5th. The Reverend Robert S. Graetz, 27, preaches to his all negro congregation and urges their continuation of the boycott. He hopes that his example will show the negroes that it is possible for a white person to be a Christian. An NAACP spokesman, one of the organizers of the boycott, said they got the idea from a negro strike in Baton Rouge last year.

Birmingham, Ala. Facing an "integrate or get out" ultimatum from their national organization, the Union for White Teachers has repudiated their union affiliation and withdrawn. They will henceforth be an independent organization.

Los Angeles, Calif. John H. Alderson, Chief of the Los Angeles Fire Department, has been ousted because of his long and determined fight against integration of negroes in the Fire Department. He was with the department thirty three years, fifteen of which he served as Chief.

Los Angeles, Calif. Representative Edgar W. Hiestand (R-Calif.) has branded Walter Reuther, AFL-CIO Vice President and a director of the NAACP, "public enemy No. 1", and predicted the labor leader would dominate the Democratic National Convention. He said Reuther was a "Socialist with a Communist Russian background", and with his brother had written a book in which they predicted that the world would eventually be communized.

THE REMEDY



INTERPOSITION or NULLIFICATION

By M. M. McGowan

Editor's note—The following discussion of Interposition in Question and Answer form was prepared by Circuit Judge M. M. McGowan of Jackson who has made an intensive study of the subject.

By M. M. McGowan

Q. What is the meaning of Interposition or Nullification?

A. It means interposition or placing the Sovereignty of the State against that of the Federal Government; a matter of contested sovereignty; and a refusal to follow the Federal directive, whether it be an act of the Congress, judgment of the Supreme Court, or order of the Chief Executive, until the question of who is right is settled by Constitutional processes.

Q. There has been some confusion about the words "Interposition" and "Nullification". Do they mean the same things?

A. Yes. Unless one wanted to be too technical or analytical. It would be an empty gesture to say "we never gave you this authority", without following up with "we will not follow your directive or order until it is settled by Constitutional processes who is right." Just to lamely say "We never gave you this authority, it belongs to us", would be meaningless, or a mere petition or memorial to Congress. The words are considered as one and the same thing, and in fact are one and the same thing.

Q. What is a memorial or petition to Congress?

A. A petition or memorial to Congress is a mere petition asking Congress to do or not to do a thing. The mail bags going to Washington are full of them. They are usually disregarded. A memorial or petition to Congress has no relation whatsoever to Interposition or Nullification.

Q. Is it necessary to use the word "Nullification" to void an act of the general or Federal government by this means?

A. It certainly is not. Sincere and responsible men should never quibble over words, when other words may be used that have exactly the same meaning. Such words as "illegal and of no force and effect", or "unconstitutional and not to be obeyed", would have the same effect. In fact even the word "interposition" was not too much used in the early days. The words "State-Veto" were used by John C. Calhoun and others in South Carolina in the early 1830's.

What relation does the Fifth Article of the Constitution have to Interposition or Nullification?

A. None, except as a vehicle to settle the question raised when an interposition is made, that is to settle the question as to who is right about the matter. The Fifth Article of the Constitution simply provides means of amending the Constitution, and this is sometimes (but not always) necessary to settle the question as to who is right. For instance when, in 1859, the State of Wisconsin nullified the Fugitive Slave Act and also the Dred Scott Decision of the Supreme Court, nothing was done. The Federal Government just called it quits, and let it go at that. On the other hand, when, in 1792, the State of Georgia nullified a decree of the Federal courts granting a judgment against Georgia at the suit of an individual suitor, the Congress got busy and submitted the Eleventh Amendment to the Constitution saying no individual could sue a state.

Q. What is meant by state sovereignty?

A. It means that in the beginning the several states were free, independent and sovereign states. This can best be demonstrated by examining the first sentence of the treaty of peace signed by Great Britain and the Colonies after the Revolutionary War, which reads as follows: "His (Continued on page 2)

FOREIGN NOTES

London—Bettine Field, daughter of Marshall Field III, has married Eldridge Bruce, negro ex-convict porter. The Field heiress now lives in London with her husband and their mulatto son. The heiress plans to return to America to continue the fight for racial equality.

London—In London, England, the 20,000th immigrant arrived from Jamaica during 1955. It is estimated that 30,000 negroes will arrive from Jamaica in 1956.

Moscow—Members of the Supreme Soviet mirrored the new line of Moscow's foreign policy; and they threw the full weight of their prestige and propaganda making power into a campaign designed to present Moscow as the champion of dark-skinned peoples everywhere.

Nairobi, Kenya—The British struggle to keep East Africa out of the hands of the mumbo-jumbo terrorist Mau Mau's is entering a new phase. The Mau Mau leaders are trying to rebuild their voodoo movement as a kind of quasi-legal rebellion inside a peaceful exterior. But the Kenya White farmers block the way to such compromises.

Bloemfontein—The Afrikaner Nationalist Government was bitterly attacked by the African National Congress in its forty-third annual convention. The African National Congress advocates an intense brand of negro nationalism that calls for negro control of all parts of Africa. In the speeches made at the convention the negroes made many references to "the struggle for freedom and democracy." This is a recurring phrase in Communist literature.


Capetown—The Nationalist party is moving towards strengthening the segregation structure in South Africa. One step is to remove 60,000 persons of mixed bloods, known as Coloreds, from the common roll of voters. The party plans in addition to introduce racial segregation into unions.

Pretoria—A hundred African witch doctors met in formal convention to find ways of dignifying their ancient profession. They frowned upon medicines made of rhinoceros horns, and elephant tusks, dried owl's ears, dehydrated hind feet of baboons, pulverized remains of hyena claws and powdered lizard tongues.

New Zealand—Racial intermixture in New Zealand between the Europeans and the Polynesian Maoris, shows the same deteriorating effects as in other lands. On the average the Maoris rate decidedly lower than whites. Of the very few distinguished men produced by them, nearly all had some degree of white blood.

For the \$64,000 question it is proposed that some members of the Supreme Court—or all nine—be asked about the history and meaning of the Constitution of the United States. (John Temple Graves)

In this country Communists work for two ends—one to make America a socialist country; the other, to promote the interests of Soviet Russia. (John T. Flynn)



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W. J. SIMMONS.....Editor

The Citizens' Council is not responsible for the return of unsolicited articles, manuscripts or other materials submitted for possible publication. All such matter should be accompanied by a self-addressed stamped envelope if a return of such material is desired.

Sugar For NAACP

New York—Sugar Ray Robinson, the negro boxer, announced that he intends to enter a "new phase" of life, in which he would fight for negro charities in co-operation with the N.A.A.C.P. After he straightens out his income delinquencies with the government, the negro boxer, says he will donate his entire purse to the N.A.A.C.P. and negro charities.

Now will you pursue that further and tell just exactly how the matter has been or may be carried to a conclusion?

A. In the light of actual experience and history, a wide variety of courses may be taken, with different conclusions reached.

When Georgia interposed in 1792 (the Constitution then being only three or four years old) over an individual suing the State of Georgia in a Federal court, the Congress rather hastily submitted an amendment to the Constitution (the 11th) which was approved by three fourths of the states, vindicating Georgia's position.

When South Carolina interposed in 1832, on the question of the tariff laws, Congress promptly passed an act relieving the State of the oppressive burden of the tariff complained of. In the case of the other acts of interposition, you might say that nothing was done; the states merely had their way about the matter.

However, if Congress refused to grant the relief by legislative act, and the Federal Government refused to give up and persisted in enforcing the act or court decision, then it must be admitted that the truly classical concept of interposition as conceived by Jefferson and Madison might come into play, which was that Congress at the address of the complaining states and such of the sister states as elected to join, would submit an amendment under Article V of the Constitution, and submit it to the people, the amendment embracing the disputed question, and let the result abide the action of three fourths of the States, either by affirmative or negative action.

Q. If three fourths of the states in this instance should ratify an amendment which affirmatively granted to the Federal Government the right to take over the education and nurture of our children and mix members of the white and negro races in the schools, would the states be bound thereby?

A. According to the theoretical concept of the principle, they would be.

Q. Would Mississippi accept it upon such a result?

A. Mississippi would not, and that not on account of mere obstinacy, but upon sound and far reaching principles.

Q. Is there any legal means, other than Interposition, to avoid the effect of the School decisions?

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The Transcendent Issue



Courtesy the Richmond News Leader. of the Supreme Court on May 17, 1954?

A. It is quite apparent that there is not. Unless it exceeds the powers granted the Federal Government to make such a decision, then it is legal. There is no other avenue of attack that can be made upon it except upon this ground. All that would be left is open defiance or resistance.

COMMAND PERFORMANCE



Alabama Interposes

Montgomery, Ala. The Alabama Senate concurred with the House of Representatives on January 19th, in declaring "Null and void, and of no effect" the United States Supreme Court's ruling outlawing school segregation.

Alabama thus became the first state in modern times to invoke formally the Doctrine of Interposition — the last occasion being when the fourteen Northern states nullified the Dred Scott Decision during the 1850's. The legislatures of Virginia, South Carolina, Georgia and Mississippi, the only ones now in regular session, are reported to be seriously considering similar actions. Intense interest is noted in the other Southern states.

Reaction Elsewhere

Washington, D. C. John U. Barr, Chairman of the Federation For Constitutional Government, hailed the Interposition action of the Alabama Legislature in voiding the Supreme Court's segregation edict, as the "first long step toward the restoration of constitutional government within this country."

Indianapolis, Ind. The "Indianapolis Star", leading newspaper of Indiana, has editorialized that the doctrine of state interposition could be used by the Southern states, and that it would be most healthy and appropriate in tending to arrest further Federal encroachments.

Raleigh, N. C. Governor Hodges of North Carolina has declared that the Interposition movement could provide a curb on the assumption of authority by the Court. He said he preferred Interposition to some more "violent" method.

Columbia, S. C. The South Carolina Legislature is considering the theory of Interposition, and its application against the United States Supreme Court's ruling. A joint resolution has been introduced which would declare the Court's ruling "null and void and of no effect as far as this state is concerned."

Columbia, S. C. Governor Timmerman has described as "fundamentally sound" the doctrine of state interposition. The doctrine, he said, merits the serious consideration of every state adversely affected by the Supreme Court decree.

Summerton, S. C. S. E. Rogers, Executive Secretary of the Citizens' Councils Association of South Carolina, has called for a strong Interposition Resolution to safeguard South Carolina from the Supreme Court's unlawful invasion of state sovereignty.

Richmond, Va. A group of States' rights advocates, representing more than a dozen states, urged Governor Stanley and the Commonwealth of Virginia to lead the way in challenging the Supreme Court's antisegregation decision by supporting the right of Interposition.

Walnut Ridge, Ark. Hoxie school officials announced that Supt. K. E. Vance had resigned. He had been criticized for handling Hoxie School District funds in connection with a \$3,500 shortage. Vance supported integration in the Hoxie schools.

New York—Emil Mazey, secretary-treasurer of the United Auto Workers, and chairman of the civil liberties committee of the AFL-CIO, proposed to the merger convention that Mississippi be put under a Congressional trusteeship, until integration could be achieved.

MISSISSIPPI OFFERS INSPIRING EXAMPLE

The Southern Conservative As a potential safeguard against official tyranny, there has perhaps never been any more effective group action since the assembly of patriots at Concord, than the two hundred and fifty Citizens Councils in Mississippi and which are spreading to other States.

Composed of the most reputable and responsible citizens of the various cities and towns throughout the State they represent a virile and forceful expression of grass roots resentment in Mississippi toward current attempts of the Supreme Court to invalidate State laws and Constitutional rights of the people.

Refusing to be intimidated by any Communist organization set up by white men for the political exploitation of Negroes, the Citizens Councils constitute a challenge to the people of other States who are cowering in the corner, wringing their hands and begging somebody to tell them what to do.

New York—Thurgood Marshall, special counsel of the N.A.A.C.P., has announced that the fight against "discrimination" in housing is as vital as that against segregation in education.

INTERPOSITION OR—

(Continued from page 1)

Britannic Majesty acknowledges the said United States, viz., New Hampshire, Massachusetts Bay, Rhode Island and Providence Plantations, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia to be free, sovereign, and independent States." So the fact that we started as free, independent and sovereign states cannot be denied.

Q. What happened to the sovereignty of the states, and how can the Federal Government be sovereign and the states composing it at the same time be sovereign?

A. The states granted sufficient of their sovereignty to found a "more perfect Union" (The Articles of Confederation of 1781 being imperfect) and retained certain others to themselves. The Tenth Amendment settles this question. It is as follows: "The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are preserved to the States respectively, or to the people". Not one of the colonies would have adopted the Constitution unless the Tenth Amendment had been incorporated therein. It was a part of the Bill of Rights when the Constitution was adopted. It was a peculiar work of genius wrought by the great Statesmen of the time.

Q. What is meant by settling the question as to who is right by Constitutional processes?

A. It was thought by Jefferson and Madison that dignity and right would require that when a State felt its sovereignty had been invaded by the Federal Government, the state itself should not be the sole judge of the matter, but that an appeal should be made to Congress to "arrest the progress of the evil" and that the several sister states be invited to join in said appeal. Thus the appeal is to the Congress with the sister states invited to join therein, and the appeal is that the "question of contested sovereignty" be settled by processes set in motion by Congress under the Constitution.

Q. Is Interposition or Nullification Interposition?

A. No. No one can reach the conclusion that it is illegal without at first admitting that the States have surrendered their total sovereignty to the Federal Gov-

ernment. By the plainest sense and logic, if they have not surrendered their total sovereignty to the Federal Government, they have the right to raise the question for settlement. Only to those who claim such a surrender has been made is it or can it be illegal.

Q. Under what circumstances should Interposition or Nullification be invoked?

A. Certainly under none other than the most grave and solemn circumstances. It should be only upon the last resort to save the life and sovereignty of the state. There should be danger to the state that is not only imminent and perilous, but as Jefferson and Madison put it, "palpable and dangerous". To invoke it under capricious or even ordinarily serious circumstances would only bring upon a state the well deserved rebuke of the sister states.

Q. Would Interposition or Nullification bring violence or disorder within the state?

A. Certainly not. It would in the matter now threatening us insure peace and good order.

Q. Would it result in Federal troops being sent into our state?

A. Certainly not. Sending troops into a quiet and tranquil community would be no more than a farce or comic opera.

Q. What does the army have to do with enforcing court orders?

A. Not a thing in the world.

Q. Just how will Interposition or Nullification work?

A. It will work perfectly by the people standing solidly together and placing their cause upon their own sovereignty and that of their sister states. It is to be remembered that the sovereignty not delegated to the Federal Government was retained "to the States respectively or to the People."

No law can be enforced that is repugnant to ALL of the people and shocking to their inherent sensibilities.

Edmund Burke, debating in parliament the revolt of the American colonies, threw up his hands and said in despair: "I would not know how to write an indictment against an entire people!" If we had not stood together in 1776, we would still be an English colony.

Q. You have said that when a State interposes its sovereignty against that of the Federal Government, it calls for a settlement of the controversy by "Constitutional Processes", and invites the sister states to join in the petition.

Dr. Bunche's Record In Left-Wing Areas Now Is Published

Editor's Note—Bunche is listed by the NAACP as a director. The News and Courier By NICHOLAS STANFORD A Special Writer

NEW YORK. Dr. Ralph J. Bunche, a light-skinned Negro built up to a "celebrity" status by the tireless press agents of the United Nations, has a record of pro-Communist activities and affiliations going back more than 20 years to his Howard University days. By any reasonable standard Dr. Bunche is a dubious security risk, particularly in view of his statement to President Eisenhower of Nov. 25, 1952 that his loyalty was to the United Nations rather than the United States.

A resume of highlights from Dr. Bunche's left-wing record may be obtained by sending \$1 to Archibald B. Roosevelt, 200 East 66th Street, New York City 21.

Mr. Roosevelt, son of the late President Theodore Roosevelt, was driven to the extremity of publishing this material himself because he saw no other way of placing it before the public.

Mr. Roosevelt had been incensed when, on Sept. 16, 1954, the Theodore Roosevelt Memorial Assn. announced it was awarding Dr. Bunche the Theodore Roosevelt Medal for "distinguished service."

Should Examine Record

In an indignant open letter to Oscar S. Straus, president of the Theodore Roosevelt Memorial Assn., Mr. Roosevelt wrote:

"Of course I realize that to the average man in the street who reads The Times and Tribune only, and hears such commentators on the radio as Edward R. Murrow, Barry Gray or Elmer Davis, it would seem that Dr. Bunche is a great and good man who has been persecuted without reason."

Mr. Roosevelt tartly observed, however, that "even if the Trustees are unaware of the infiltration of left-wing propaganda into our news media," they owed it to the memory of his father to examine Dr. Bunche's record with care "when such an honor is being bestowed on him as the Theodore Roosevelt Medal."

Record Is Listed

Mr. Roosevelt also pointed out that Dr. Bunche:

1. Traveled in Africa, 1935-36, at a time which "coincided with the Kremlin's planting of agents in that part of the world" to stir up race dissension, "fruits of which can be seen today in the bloody Mau-Mau massacres."
2. Wrote a pamphlet (1936) which advocated world-wide class warfare, with non-white peoples "to look to the Soviet Union for inspiration and leadership."
3. Took a "clearly Communist line" in regard to education.
4. Was praised in The Communist, an official Communist Party publication, by Abner W. Berry, Negro radical who now writes a column for The Daily Worker, as an "active friend and supporter."
5. Was an organizer of the National Negro Congress, a notorious "front" organization.
6. Wrote for an openly Communist magazine, Science and Society (1935-40).
7. Was appointed to the Office of Strategic Services on recommendation of a "person having a Communist front record."
8. Had "repeatedly pressured persons in charge of U. N. employment to hire a notorious Communist agent," despite the existence of an adverse security report on that person.
9. Was an official of the Institute of Pacific Relations, along with Alger Hiss, Owen Lattimore,

Philip Jaffe, Harry Dexter White, David Weintraub, etc.

10. Received "almost hysterical support" from The Daily Worker, official mouthpiece of the Communist Party during the "obviously inadequate 'quickie' hearing held before the government loyalty board during May of 1954."

Bunche Questioned

This was the International Organizations Employees Loyalty Board headed by Pierce J. Geraty. That Dr. Bunche was one of a group of United Nations employees being questioned by the board came to light on May 26, 1954, when newspapers received a statement from the late Walter White, speaking on behalf of the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People.

(It might astonish the average reader to learn how much of what passes for "news" is merely an uncritical rewrite of handouts like this one).

Probe Attacked

Walter White, in the intemperately abusive language habitual with NAACP spokesmen, called the investigation an "unseemly farce."

This "farce" was an official inquiry by an authorized government agency, which in the case of Dr. Bunche had plenty of damaging evidence, as the Roosevelt report makes clear.

Yet White had the effrontery to term the investigation "shocking," and to call for quick action to end it.

Walter White asked for and received permission to testify before the loyalty board. Without going into the matter of the strongly documented charges against Dr. Bunche, he merely stated that he had known Dr. Bunche for many years, and had full confidence in his loyalty.

Now this was surely not a very convincing refutation. But it made big headlines. When the NAACP cracks the whip, the New York papers jump. A reporter who found out why this is so would have a big story, although he might encounter difficulty in getting it published.

When the loyalty board saw how the Walter White statement was "played" in the New York press, the investigation collapsed and Dr. Bunche was whitewashed forthwith.

Chicago Defender

1955 Honor Roll

INDIVIDUALS

1. DR. T. R. N. HOWARD—For arousing the nation to the criminal conspiracy of white supremacists in the state of Mississippi.
2. ARCHBISHOP FRANCIS RUMMEL—Catholic Bishop of New Orleans for steadfastly maintaining the authority of a colored Catholic Priest in the face of revolt of white parishioners.
3. FREDERICK MORROW—For receiving the highest appointment in the executive branch of the government and becoming the first White House Administrative Assistant.
4. ERNIE BANKS—For breaking all records in the position of short stop with the Chicago Cubs and winning several championships.
5. REV. GEORGE W. LEE—For giving his life in the effort to qualify Negro citizens as voters in Mississippi.
6. LAMAR SMITH—For giving his life in the effort to qualify Negro citizens as voters in the state of Mississippi.
7. EMMETT TILL—For having been sacrificed on the altar of racial bigotry by the white supremacists of Mississippi.
8. GUS COURTS—For standing up for the constitutional rights of all citizens in the face of violent threats and intimidation in Mississippi.
9. JOHN H. JOHNSON—For his contribution to journalism in pioneering in the magazine field.
10. GLORIA LOCKERMAN—For exhibiting high intellectual capacity and inspiring the youth of America.
11. CLARENCE MITCHELL—For his effective and statesmanlike representation of the NAACP in the nation's capital.

INSTITUTIONS

12. AMERICAN AIRLINES—For pioneering among the major airlines in the employment of Negroes as ticket clerks in their Chicago central office.
13. FORD FOUNDATION—For making an historic financial contribution to the fields of health and higher education for the benefit of the total citizenry.
14. GEORGIA TECH STUDENT BODY—For their spontaneous revolt against the Governor of Georgia who sought to bar Georgia Tech from playing Pittsburgh in the Sugar Bowl because of the presence of a Negro player.
15. BROOKLYN DODGERS—For their pioneering and successful demonstration of interracial cooperation in the national sport—baseball.

BLESSINGS OF INTEGRATION



WOULD SEND MISSIONARIES TO SAVE THE SOUTH

Buck Hill Falls, Pa.—The Rev. Dr. Harold E. Fey told the Home Missions Division of the National Council of Churches that all Protestant Churches should unite in sending missionaries to the South to stop the "march toward nazism" by the Citizens' Councils. In making the attack, Dr. Fey said that the Councils are moving in the direction taken by the Nazis in Germany. (Dr. Fey is reported by the American Council of Christian Laymen at Madison, Wisconsin, to have been identified with six communist front organizations.)



New York—The Protestant Episcopal Diocese of New York released an official statement, approved by the bishop of New York, decrying what it called the "reign of terror" in Mississippi. It said, in addition, that Senator Eastland was speaking subversion, and that such utterances were more dangerous than any perpetrated by the Communist party itself.

New York—The Ford Fund for the Republic has appropriated an additional \$135,000 for the Commission on Race and Housing, Earl B. Schwulst, Chairman of the commission has announced. The Fund set up the commission in May of 1955 to conduct a national "study" of the housing of negroes, Puerto Ricans and asiatics on the West Coast.

Negro Students Would Sustain Lasting Psychiatric Damage By Integration

Editor's note—The following excerpts are from the brief filed this month by defense attorneys in the school segregation case in New Orleans — Bush vs. Orleans Parish School Board.

Defendants have offered in evidence affidavits of three distinguished psychiatrists of this city, each of whom reaches the independent conclusion that present integration of negro children with white children in the public schools of New Orleans would cause severe psychiatric trauma and damage to the colored children.

"It is affiant's opinion that the social intolerance already exhibited by white children against white children would be trifling to what the negro students would suffer under conditions of immediate integration," Dr. Posey concludes his affidavit by stating it to be his opinion that present integration, "would have serious psychiatric repercussions among the negro students for a long time to come."

Dr. Alfred T. Butterworth, another distinguished New Orleans psychiatrist, is of the opinion that, "immediate desegregation of our children in schools can only cause psychic trauma for individuals in both races, particularly in this geographical area and in this culture. It is difficult to understand how our present day sociologists and anthropologists can ignore the above fact since the negroes have no cultural background to draw upon in their fight for survival in a predominantly white and western culture. As a whole, the negro, unlike other minority groups, has been

unable to rise to the challenge of the culture, and has, in fact, harbored tremendous unconscious hostile feelings towards the predominant culture, which apparently has rendered him helpless to forge an integrated personality and mature ego. The foregoing is merely an outline of the psychodynamic factors which would render immediate integration chaotic and injurious in the psychic development of the children and adults of both races."

Tests given to children of both races during the years 1952, 1953 and 1954 show that in achievement negro children of the third through the seventh grade are from one to two grade levels below white children. By the time the students have reached the twelfth grade these tests show that the average negro child is 3.4 grades below the average white child in achievement.

Group Intelligence Tests given from 1948 to 1954 to all students in the sixth grade in the New Orleans Public Schools show, without exception, for each of those years that the average intelligence of the negro students in the sixth grade was vastly lower than the average intelligence of the white students. Taking 1954, the most recent year, as shown in Defendants Exhibit 3, the results were as follows:

	White	Negro
Tested average or above	73.63%	28.55%
Tested slow average	16.79%	28.28%
Tested borderline	7.00%	25.69%
Tested mentally retarded	2.59%	17.48%

Washington Notes

Washington, D. C. The first backstage meeting on the "civil rights" issue was held early in the year. The chief strategy decided on was to abandon any attempt to pass an FEPC act but to concentrate everything on an omnibus bill guaranteeing negroes the right to vote and extending federal police power.

In a series of special articles written from Washington, veteran newsman Howard Suttle describes the integration picture there as "sordid". Washington is fast being transformed from the charming Southern city of culture it once was, to "the crime capitol of the world."

The CIO's Department of Education and Research at Washington has prepared a propaganda kit supporting negro integration. The propaganda articles are called "School Integration Kit" and contain 21 items weighted heavily in favor of negro and white integration.

New York—Walter Reuther in his address at the National Religion and Labor luncheon on December 13th pointed out the "world-wide implications of the Southern situation". "The United States cannot effectively exercise leadership among the nations of the free world, and cannot consistently criticize the brutality of the totalitarian regimes as long as the terror in Mississippi is unchecked." Reuther is a director of the NAACP.

New York—The U. N. General Assembly has killed a four-year old anti-segregation commission whose provisional renewal had driven South Africa from the session.

New York—Roy Wilkins, executive secretary of the NAACP, has announced that the NAACP and 50 other organizations interested in "civil rights" will hold a giant rally in Washington in the near future.

Burlington, N. C. The Patriots of North Carolina are working toward a million and a half members E. L. Gavin, former U. S. Attorney for the Middle District, told an audience at Burlington. The movement has the blessings of Governor Hodges of North Carolina.

Raleigh, N. C.—The State of North Carolina has asked the U. S. Supreme Court to reverse its decision outlawing racial segregation in public schools. The Attorney General asked the Supreme Court to reverse its 1954 decision on the grounds that it erred.

Athens, Ohio.—Three thousand students from seventy-five countries gathered on December 27th for a religious conference on "Revolutions and Reconciliation". Julius Gecan, a native of Kenya, doing graduate work in economics at the University of Chicago, said the Mau Mau is only a mild protest compared with what may occur in Kenya in the future. The only way for Christians to work, he asserted, "is in love".

Cincinnati, Ohio.—The new City Council of Cincinnati has, for the first time, elected a negro as vice mayor. Charles P. Taft, brother of the late Senator Taft of Ohio, was chosen mayor.

Cincinnati, Ohio — District Judge John H. Druffels, of the Sixth Circuit of Ohio has refused to order integration in the Hillsboro, Ohio, area. Judge Druffels said he believed he had a good case, and wants it taken to the Supreme Court in his name.

Columbia, S. C. — The Citizens Councils of South Carolina will launch an expansion program aimed at expanding into all areas of the state.

From Bawdy Houses To Parlor, Via Nat'l Council Of Churches

Editor's Note — The following leaders of the National Council of Churches are also prominently identified with the NAACP; Mrs. Samuel McCrea Cavert, Allan Knight, Chalmers, Dr. Harry Emerson Fosdick, Dr. William Lloyd Imes, Henry Smith Leiper, Reinhold Niebuhr, Bishop G. Bromley Oznam, Bishop Edward L. Parsons, Edwin McNeil Poteat, Guy Emery Shipley, and Dr. Channing H. Tobias.

By William Stephenson
President, The Virginia League
(Author's Note: We wish to preface the following article with an apology. We sincerely regret to introduce our unpleasant subject matter into Christian homes, but we feel that the truth must be told. We have selected our language as carefully as possible but the basic facts are still offensive.)

To say that we were horrified to learn of the plan of the National Council of Churches of Christ in the U.S.A. to sponsor a "jazz" music program over Columbia Broadcasting System on New Year's Eve is a mild understatement. We didn't think that the self-styled Christians of the NCC could do much more to shock us, after some of their previous activities, but the proposed radio program does.

To begin with, it seems to us that the churches ought to encourage man in reverent thanksgiving and in prayer during the hours in which we pass from one year into another. Frivolity of any sort is, or should be, out of the church's proper field of activity.

But to actively support a program of "jazz" music over a nationwide broadcasting system! That is truly unbelievable. Since the truth about "jazz" music and its origin and practitioners is seldom told, we will endeavor to sketch briefly an account of the filth that the National Council of Churches of Christ in the U.S.A. is planning to bring into your home, if you'll allow them to do so.

First, let us consider the word "Jazz." For the information of the ladies and of our younger readers the word "jazz" is a slang word which originally meant illicit sexual intercourse. This is a fact. There are many men who remember the original connotation of this word.

It doesn't matter that the word itself has lost its original meaning, or that it is now used in polite society. It is still indecent and has indecent connotations.

With this understanding of the word you can now see a new mean-

ing in the phrase "jazz" music. That is precisely what the "music" in question is. It is "music" which was originated in an atmosphere of illicit sex, which grew up in that atmosphere and which has since been spread like a plague across this land and around the world.

Everyone knows that "jazz" music originated among the Negroes in the deep South. Not everyone knows that its first stronghold was in the houses of prostitution in the red light district of New Orleans. The red light district was known as "Storyville" and located in it were all of the criminal elements of that great city, including the cheap bars, the gambling dens and houses of prostitution.

"Jazz" music was played by Negroes in the houses of prostitution. It was supposed to stimulate the sexual appetites of the debauched males who went to the houses.

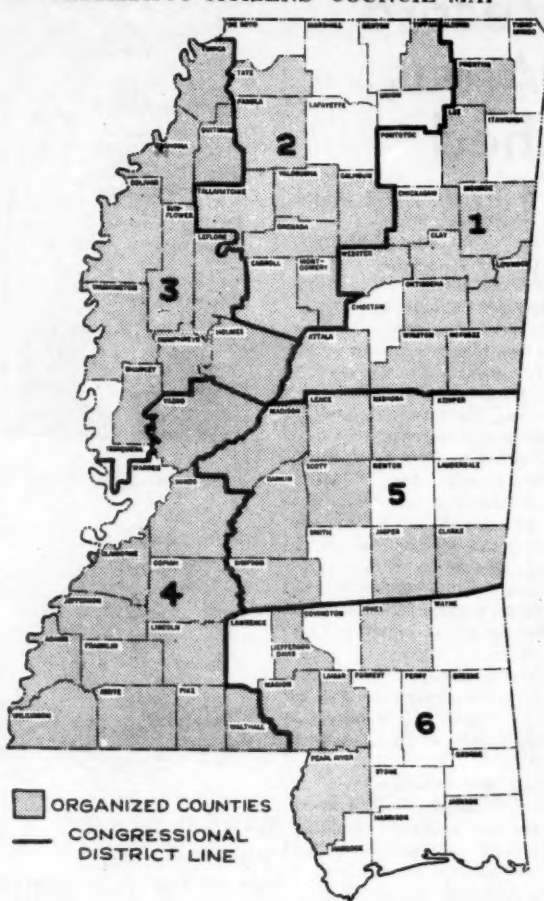
Authorities have pointed out that the rhythms and syncopation characteristic of "jazz" music have their roots in the ancient tribal music of Africa. It is true that Negroes excel in making this particular type of music and it is also true that the same rhythms were known and used in Africa in ancient times for sexual orgies, when entire communities indulged in every manner of unspeakable vice openly and publicly.

"Jazz" music didn't begin to spread from New Orleans until the First World War, when government authorities cleaned up the "Storyville" district. The houses were closed, and the prostitutes and their musicians were forced to leave New Orleans. Many of them went to other towns further up the Mississippi and St. Louis and Chicago became "jazz" centers. Since that time this insidious, vile, suggestive music has spread—and with it has spread the illicit sex for which it was designed and other crimes such as dope addiction and alcoholism.

Any number of the leading "jazz" musicians have histories of dope addiction, prostitution and other criminal activities. Regularly we see where some "name" musician has been picked up on a dope charge. The vices that follow in the wake of this "music" are well known.

There will be those among our readers who think that we exaggerate, that we have dirty minds and are reading something into the "music" that is not there. Are we? Such readers should see the copy of "Tan" magazine which is in our files. "Tan" is a Negro

MISSISSIPPI CITIZENS' COUNCIL MAP



Negro Leader Blasted

Mound Bayou, Miss. The Board of Aldermen of this all-negro town will consider proposals next month to restrict public meetings in an effort to prohibit race agitators from meeting in the town. One of the citizens said that Dr. T. R. M. Howard was the core of the race agitation. FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover has blasted as "intemperate, irresponsible and baseless" statements by Howard criticizing FBI handling of so-called "civil rights" cases.

magazine of the "true story" type. In the issue for December 1955 there is an article entitled "The Lure of Tropical Men."

This article purports to deal with the fascination which white women feel for the colored men of the West Indies. It tells how the author had indecent proposals made to him by white women who visited his father's nightclub, how he saw white women overcome with "the tingling created within them by the rhythm of the drums, which have a traditional tendency to attack the nervous system..."

This is a Negro man talking, mind you. He is talking about himself and "white women." Let him tell it in his own words: "I have seen European and American women come to the islands and completely lose all inhibitions. I have seen them come into my father's club and, after drinking the enervating gin and coconut highballs and listening to what is probably the most fantastic drumming in the world, pay my father to close the establishment for the rest of the night so that they can give vent to purely natural and raw emotion. I have seen them strip off their expensive clothes, remove the bobby pins from their well-coiffured hair and really let that hair down, releasing themselves in starkly orgiastic dancing. When day breaks, it is all we can do sometimes to get them to go home."

Of course, this Negro is talking about the "tropical" music, but it is a blood relative of the "jazz" music which these Churches of Christ plan to sponsor.

If we have offended the sensibilities of any of our readers, if we have embarrassed any, we are truly sorry. But this is a story which has been kept hidden long enough.

We were forced, by the depravity of churches that dare to call themselves Churches of Christ, to speak.

Deland, Fla. Students at Stetson University voted down a proposal to admit negroes to attend classes with them in 1957.

University of Florida. Instead of going to the University of Florida, Council E. Blye may go to the penitentiary. The 23 year old negro was arrested for assault and profanity when he threatened a state patrolman with a 2 by 4 shortly after applying for admission to the University.

Towson, Md. Mr. and Mrs. Rowland Howard affirmed in Baltimore County Juvenile Court that they deliberately kept their two daughters out of school because it has been integrated with negroes. The judge ordered the Probation Department to file a petition against the couple charging them with neglect.

New Orleans, La. Shellie McMillan, basketball forward for Bradley College, created Loyola's first racial incident. The negro, on fowling out, saluted the fans by sticking out his tongue. He was jeered, and as he left the court the band serenaded him with "Bye Bye Black bird."

New Orleans, La. Mixed reaction has greeted a decision of Bishop Joseph Francis Rummel to work for desegregation of Catholic schools after September 1956. The Commission on Human Rights of the Catholic Committee of the South favors the Supreme Court Decision. However, the Holy Name of Mary Parents Club of Algiers is on record as strongly opposed to the integration edict.

"Individualism must be drugged that Communism may succeed."—Joe Stalin on January 8, 1930.

Atlanta, Ga. The Chicago branch of the NAACP severely criticized the meeting in Atlanta of the American Association For the Advancement of Science. The meeting in a segregated city does not conform to the association's platform of "recognizing no distinction of color in the achievement of its purpose."

Atlanta, Ga. Southern Attorneys General were asked to join Georgia in protesting an F. B. I. investigation of jury selection methods in Cobb County, Georgia. Attorney General Eugene Cook of Georgia called it an attempt to intimidate County Court Officers and called upon the other Southern states to protest the investigation.

Atlanta, Ga. Governor Marvin Griffin, in an address to a joint session of the General Assembly, declared the people of Georgia "must never surrender" to the "naked and arrogant declaration of nine men to destroy our constitution and to usurp the blood-won rights of our people."

Atlanta, Ga. Attorney General Eugene Cook asked the legislature to review evidence of subversive influence in the National Association For the Advancement of Colored people. He further accused the NAACP of fomenting strife and discord.

Chicago, Ill. The Illinois Appellate Court has ruled that a city can be held responsible for injuries and damages suffered through mob violence. The case grew out of the friction created by integration of Chicago's Fernwood Park housing development. It seems to aim at quelling any further demonstrations against negro infiltrations and integration in urban areas.

Frankfort, Ky. Separation of negroes and whites in public parks has been outlawed by Kentucky's Court of Appeal. This is the first ruling by the Kentucky Court since the Supreme Court edict of May 17, 1954.

Jackson, Miss. Representative Edith Green (D-Ore.) said in a weekly report to her constituents that a recent visit to Mississippi left her "profoundly discouraged". She compared Mississippi to Puerto Rico, saying both wallowed in poverty. She is an active worker in the Urban League.

Jackson, Miss. An order banning Internal Revenue employees from joining the Citizens' Council was lifted after it had been in effect only two weeks. The Director, James L. Enoch, said his original instructions were "erroneous".

Chattanooga, Tenn. — The Carpenters Local Union 74 has urged Governor Frank Clement to call a special session of the legislature to handle the integration menace. The Union also passed a resolution condemning the Central Labor Union's action in approving the city school board's recent integration decision.

Knoxville, Tenn. — Federal Judge Robert L. Taylor has ordered white public schools in Anderson County, which contains the atomic city of Oak Ridge, to accept negro students beginning next fall.

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